

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

NO. 48

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000
The amount of capital stock paid up..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	180,045 15
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal secu- rity, due within sixty days.....	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal se- curity.....	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting re- turns.....	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not in- cluded in above.....	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., home offices and agencies.....	5,998 46
Missouri defences warrants.....	1,814 03
Missouri defences warrants.....	411 00
Revenue stamps.....	15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be re- deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and wrefture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357. 900 00.	

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. }
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, not any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this sixtth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin County, has filed with this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it has been shown to
the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
assured by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRS. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James
O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to
inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that
the business heretofore carried on by her late hus-
band will be continued under the management
of first class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr.
O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she
hopes still to receive and to merit which will be
her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to
collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.
Nov. 3, 1865—tf.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Report of Secretary Stanton.

We are not able to publish the entire re-
port of the Secretary of War and will merely
give a short synopsis of the principal
points of interest.

The appropriations of the last Congress,
for the War Department, amounted to
\$516,240,131 70. The estimate for the
next fiscal year amount to \$33,814,461 83.
The estimates are based upon a standing
force of 50,000 men.

On the 1st of May, 1865, our military
force numbered 1,000,516 men, of whom
over 800,000 have been mustered out.

Official reports show that on the 1st of
May, 1864, the aggregate military force of
all arms, officers and men, was nine hun-
dred and seventy thousand seven hundred
and ten. The aggregate available force at
the above date, distributed in the different
commands, was 662,345.

Official reports show that on the first of
March, 1865, the aggregate national military
force of all arms, officers and men, was
nine hundred and sixty-five thousand five
hundred and ninety-one. This force was
augmented on the first of May, 1865, by en-
listments to the number of one million five
hundred and sixteen of all arms, officers
and men, (1,000,516.) The aggregate available
force present for duty on the first of
March, distributed in the different commands,
was 603,598.

On the 13th of April, four days after the
surrender of Gen. Lee, the reduction of our
military forces and expenditures commen-
ced. Orders were issued to stop all drafting
and recruiting in the loyal States; to curtail
purchases of munitions of war and Quarter-
master and Commissary supplies; to reduce
the number of General and Staff officers to
the actual necessities of the service; and to re-
move all restrictions upon trade and com-
merce, so far as consistent with the public
safety. These measures have been carried
into effect as speedily as the exigencies of
the service would permit. Troops to the
number of 809,963 have already been mustered
out, paid off and disbanded.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are
based upon a standing force of 50,000 men,
so organized as to admit of an increase,
without additional organizations, to 82,600
troops of all arms.

The present military organization com-
prehends nineteen departments, embraced in
five military divisions. The divisions are as
follows: Of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. Meade commanding; the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Sherman; the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Sheridan; the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas; the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck.

The whole number of colored troops en-
listed during the rebellion was 178,975,
the largest number in service was on the
15th of July, 1865, viz., 123,156. There
have been 33,234 colored troops mustered
out, leaving in the service, after existing or-
ders for muster-out shall have been execut-
ed, 85,024.

The Paymaster General reports that the
total disbursements to the regular and vol-
unteer corps, since June 30th, 1864, to the
date of his report, amount in the aggregate
to \$52,054,946 37. Payments amounting to
\$270,000,000 have been made to about
800,000 mustered out troops. All the troops
retained in service have been paid to June
30th, 1865, and many to August 31st, 1865.
All discharged have been paid in full. The
whole sum disbursed by the Pay Depart-
ment since the commencement of the war, from
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, amounts to
\$1,028,239,000.

In the Quartermaster's Department the
aggregate amount realized on sales of mili-
tary property since the close of the war is
\$13,357,945. There have been 128,840 horses
and mules sold, which brought \$7,500,000.
In all 13,887 persons, employed on
wages, had been discharged from service in
this Department at the end of September,
1865, reducing its expenses per month \$4,
686,093. The burial records of this Depart-
ment, which do not include those who
fell in battle and were buried on the field,
show the interment in cemeteries of 116,
148 persons, of whom 98,827 were Federal
soldiers, and 12,956 were rebels.

The Commissary General of Prisoners re-
ports that, between the 1st of January and
the 20th of October, there were in our custody
ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and
two prisoners of war. Of these, nineteen
hundred and fifty-five enlisted into the
United States service. Sixty-three thousand
four hundred and forty-two were released
after the cessation of hostilities, and thirty-
three thousand one hundred and twenty-
seven were delivered in exchange. Besides
these, one hundred and seventy-four thou-
sand two hundred and twenty-three pris-
oners surrendered in different rebel armies,
and were released on parole. All military pris-
oners have been released, such except as were
under sentence or awaiting trial for grave of-
fenses. All imprisoned for offenses against
the draft laws and all deserters from the
volunteer service have been released.

The Secretary gives a general and highly
interesting view of the closing campaigns of
the war from the "On to Richmond" down
to the final collapse. On the 9th day of
April Gen. Lee surrendered his army to
Gen. Grant. On the 26th of May Gen. Kirby
Smith surrendered his command, west of the
Mississippi, to Gen. Canby. This completed
the disorganization of the entire rebel
force.

The conclusion of the Secretary's report
narrating other causes which contributed to
the overthrow of the rebellion, besides the
success of our arms, will be found below:

Beside the signal success vouchsafed to
our arms, other causes contributed to over-
throw the rebellion. Among the chief of
these may be reckoned:

1. The steadfast adherence of the President
to the measure of emancipating the slaves in the
rebel States. Slavery was avowed by the leaders of the rebellion to be its
corner-stone. By that system millions of people, constituting nearly the whole
working population of the South, were employed in producing supplies on the planta-
tion, in the workshops and manufactures, and wherever labor was required, thus enabling
the white population to fill the rebel armies. The hopes of freedom, kindled by the
emancipation proclamation, paralyzed the industrial power of the rebellion. Slaves
seized the chances to escape discontent and distrust were engendered, the hopes of the slave
and the fears of the master, stimulated by the success of the Federal arms, shook
each day more and more the fabric built on
human slavery.

2. The resolute purpose of Congress to
maintain the Federal Union at all hazards,
manifested by its legislation, was an efficient
cause of our success. Ample supplies ap-
propriated for the army and navy, revenue
laws for supplying the Treasury, careful re-
vision and amendment of the laws for re-
cruiting the army and enforcing the draft,
gave practical direction to the patriotic
purpose of the people to maintain a national
existence that should afford protection and
restitution to the slaves.

3. Patriotic measures adopted by the Gov-
ernors of the loyal States, and the efficient
aid they rendered the War Department in
filling up the ranks of the army and furnishing
succor and relief to the sick and wounded,
largely contributed to the national
preservation. Of these measures, one of the
most important was the aid tendered by the
Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa,
Wisconsin and Michigan in the opening of
the campaign of 1864.

On the 21st day of April, 1864, Governors
Brough, Morton, Yates, Stone and Lewis
made an offer to the President to the follow-
ing effect:

That these States should furnish for the
approaching campaign infantry troops, 30,
000 from Ohio, 20,000 from Indiana, the same
number from Illinois, 10,000 from Iowa, and
5,000 from Wisconsin; the term of service to
be one hundred days; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days;
the troops to be armed, equipped, and transported as other troops; but no
bounty to be paid, nor any credit on any draft;
and the pending draft to go on until the
State quota was filled.

4. The result of the Presidential election
of 1864 exerted an important influence upon the
war. Intercepted letters and despatches between
the rebel leaders showed that their
hopes of success rested greatly upon the
President's election. If the Union party
prevailed, the prosecution of the war until
the national authority should be restored
appeared inevitable, and the rebel cause
desperate. Even on the battlefield the in-
fluence of the election was felt. The over-
whelming voice of the people at the Presi-
dential election encouraged the heroic daring
of our own troops, and dismayed those
who were fighting in a hopeless cause.

5. The faith of the people in the national
success, as manifested by their support of the
Government credit, also contributed much to the
auspicious result. While thousands upon thousands
of brave men filled the ranks of the army, millions of money
were required for the Treasury. These were
furnished by the people, who advanced their
money on Government securities, and freely
staked their fortunes for the national defense.

6. Looking to the causes that have accom-
plished the national deliverance, there seems
no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the
Federal Union. These causes are per-
manent, and must always have an active
existence. The majesty of national power
has been exhibited in the courage and faith
of our citizens, and the ignominy of rebellion
is witnessed by the hopeless end of the
great rebellion. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary's McCulloch's Report.

The Annual Report of the Hon. Hugh
McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury,
has been submitted to Congress by the Presi-
dent, and presents a full exposition of the
condition of the National finances. The
Secretary congratulates the country on the
fact that it has been enabled to bear the ex-
penses of a protracted and costly war from
its own resources, and without aid from for-
eign capitalists, and derives a favorable
augury of the ability of the Nation to li-
quidate all the obligations which it has con-
tracted.

Mr. McCulloch affirms the right of Congress
at all times to borrow money in such
form as may be most convenient, but the
right to make its obligations a legal tender
for the payment of all public and private
debts can only be sustained by the unwritten
law which sanctions whatever acts may be
committed by the representatives of the
people for the defence of the Nation in time
of extreme peril. The emergency having
passed away, the legal tender clause should
not be continued one moment longer than
may be essential to promote the return to
specie payments. It may not be desirable
to repeal the law immediately, but as Con-
gress could not have designed to perpetuate
in time of peace a measure that was only
intended as an emergency of war, it is to
the credit of the Government and the inter-
est of the people to restore its obligations to
their full specie value, and bring to a con-
clusion the irredeemable paper money which
must reflect a certain discredit upon the
Government so long as it is maintained.

The Secretary opposes the arguments ad-
vanced in favor of making United States
notes a permanent currency, and states that
paper circulation should be flexible and
accommodate itself to the wants of trade, and
as furnished by the Government it would
be liable to be influenced by the wants of
the Treasury and the interests of political
parties rather than by the necessities of the
people.

Secretary McCulloch traces the relation-
ship between currency and prices, and de-
duces from the financial panics of 1837 and
1857, the conclusion that an inflated circula-
tion produces overtrading and high prices,
while a contracted circulation causes a re-
duction in prices of commodities, and re-
stores trade to a healthy basis. In 1860 the
circulation amounted to \$207,102,000; at
the present time it has attained the startling
proportions of \$700,000,000. The amount of
paper circulation on the 31st of October last,
was \$704,218,038 20.

As this excessive circulation increases the
cost of living, and induces an unhealthy,
feverish state of business, the Secretary
urges a reduced and steady contraction.
With this view he recommends that Con-
gress shall declare that the compound interest
notes shall cease to be a legal tender
from the date of their maturity, and that
the Secretary be authorized to sell bonds at
not more than six per cent. interest for the
days of retiring not only the compound
interest notes, but also the United States
notes. The Secretary refutes the assertion
that the policy of contraction will exercise
an unfavorable influence on business.

The Secretary urges the importance to the
Nation of funding the National debt, which
amounted on the 31st of October last, to a
total, including funds in the Treasury, of
\$2,808,549,437. He estimates that the total
indebtedness will be increased at the
close of the fiscal year, July 1st, 1866, to
\$3,000,000,000.

Receipts for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1865, were \$1,898,532,533 24. Expenditures
for the year 1864 were \$1,897,674,224 09. Balance
July 1, 1865, \$858,309 15. The total increase of
the public debt during the year was \$941,
902,537.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12th, 1865.

SENATE—Special Order—An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, titled 'Citizens, Aliens, and Expatriation,'" and Mr. Benton's substitute, which bill and substitute are as follows:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that the national authority has been restored in all the States and Territories of the Union; and whereas, a mere territorial Union is worthless, unless cemented and strengthened by general good will and fraternal feeling therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11th, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons coming within the purview of said act are hereby declared restored to and possessed of all the rights, privileges and immunities that they may have had under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth before the passage of said act.

2. This act shall take effect and be of force from and after its passage.

Substitute is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any person who shall have been a resident for the year preceding his application, and has been a citizen of Kentucky, and shall have forfeited such citizenship by having engaged in or have connected with the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, or against this State, and shall have received pardon from the President of the United States, or having accepted the terms of the amnesty prescribed by the President, may be restored to citizenship by producing such pardon or his oath of amnesty, before any court of record of this Commonwealth, in the county where he resides, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the court by at least two witnesses, citizens of this State, that said applicant has for a year past behaved himself as a man of good moral character, has conformed to the requirement of said oath or pardon, and is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and to the Government of this State.

See. 2. That said court, being satisfied the application should be granted, shall cause the proceedings to be recorded, and make an order restoring such applicant to all the rights of citizenship.

Mr. LILLY proposed to strike out the word "any court of record" in the first section and insert "any Circuit Court," which was rejected.

Mr. BENTON advocated the adoption of the substitute, as also did Mr. Black, and the same was opposed by Messrs. Botts and Gorin, the last named gentleman arguing against the constitutionality of the act as imposing pains and penalties before conviction.

Mr. LILLY proposed to amend the substitute by excluding from the benefit of the act all such as may have been guerrillas, which was adopted, and then as amended was rejected. Yeas 15; nays 21.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend so that the act should take effect from and after January 1, 1867, which was rejected.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM proposed to add to section first that all persons who had actively engaged in the rebellion should be required to swear allegiance to the United States and the State of Kentucky. Yeas 19; nays 17.

The vote was then on the passage of the bill, and was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Baker, Benton, Black, Botts, Bruner, Cardwell, Chandler, Chiles, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardner, Gorriett, Gorin, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—14.

Same—A bill to amend section 9, chapter 42, of the Revised Statutes, title "Husband and Wife," requiring an oath from ministers of the Gospel before they are permitted to perform the marriage ceremony. The vote on the same was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardner, Gorriett, Gorin, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow and Prall—12.

Same—A bill to repeal an act to amend an act passed August 30, 1862, requiring officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office, approved 21st February, 1863. Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, proposed a substitute, which was adopted. [Repeals the original act, and article 9 of an act to revise, amend, and reduce into one the Common School Laws of Kentucky, approved Jan. 30th, 1864.] Passed.

Mr. GORIN—Judiciary—A bill concerning turnpikes and plank roads. Passed.

Same—A bill to exempt from execution or attachment a homestead. [Amended so as to secure one thousand dollars, or less, to defendant in case of sale of real estate.] Rejected.

Mr. C. T. WORTHINGTON presented the minority report of the board in the case of L. B. Goggin, whose seat is contested by W. C. Halbert, and recommended the passage of a resolution that W. C. Halbert is entitled to the seat and should have the same.

The consideration of the case was suspended until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Reports—Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to amend 437th section, 4th chapter, Code of Practice. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to amend sub-division 6, of section 670, of the Civil Code, title "Evidence." Passed.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the same, a bill to repeal an act amending section 684, of the Civil Code of Practice. [The amendment requires security for costs in suits brought by persons who come within the Confederate lines 30 days.] Passed.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 4, art. 1, of the Civil Code, title "Attorneys." [Allowing a lien on any account, note, or other choses in action, which he may accept.] Passed.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth." Printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the penal laws," approved August 28th, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend sec. 1, art. 3, chap. 33, Revised Statutes," approved February 11th, 1858, approved 15th of March, 1862. Printed and placed in orders of the day.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Clerk of the Senate, announcing that they had concurred in the House resolution to elect a United States Senator on the 25th day of January, 1866.

The House then took up the bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11, 1862, and the same is hereby repealed, and all persons who may have lost any constitutional, legal, or other right or privilege by the operation of said act, shall be, and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

See. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be plead in bar to any prosecution or further prosecution, of any indictment, or other penal proceeding, growing out of said act.

Mr. BELL offered the following amendment to the substitute, viz:

Resolved, That said persons do take and have in the County Court Clerk's office of the respective counties of their residence, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, before they have the benefit of this act.

Messrs. Bell, Wolford, Stout advocated the adoption of the amendment, and Messrs. Lawrence, J. W. Davis, Conklin, Buckner, Kennedy, Bradley, Drafain, Lillard, Newell, and McHenry opposed its adoption. Mr. Stout moved to reter the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, embodying the provisions of Mr. Bell's amendment.

Mr. Allen moved the previous question. Adopted.

Mr. Stout's motion was rejected.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of Mr. Bell's amendment to the substitute and was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, (H. Taylor), Allen, Anderson, Armstrong, Ballow, Baker, Bell, Bruce, Burchett, Carlisle, Carr, Dogman, Faris, Finnie, Lacy, McDaniel, Moores, Murphy, Myers, Owlesley, Parrot, Patrick, Patten, Reynolds, Riggs, Roark, Russell, Shepard, Stout, Stroupe, Van Soggen, Varnon, Veatch, Wilson, Witten, Wold, and Yandell—42.

Nays—Bijur, Bradley, Brien, Buckner, Bush, Calhoun, Cockrell, Conklin, Connor, Corbett, Corbin, Covington, Craycroft, Joseph W. Davis, Robert T. Davis, Drafain, Duval, Fisher, Ford, Gardner, Gatewood, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hodges, Hudson, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lemon, Lillard, Lyon, McDowell, McGrew, McHenry, McMillen, Newell, Oglevie, Poindexter, Potter, Priest, Rodman, Thomas, Thompson, Trabue, Vanmeter, Josiah Veech, Webb, Williams, Wood, Woolfolk, Wright, and Young—52.

The bill then passed—Yeas 61, Nays 33.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Education. Also the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also the report of the Quartermaster-General. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the report of Colonels Morrell and Gault. Printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. LILLARD—Corporations—To amend 84, section 27, Revised Statutes Passed.

Reports from Standing Committees—Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. STONE moved to reconsider the vote by which the same was passed. Which motion prevailed, and the consideration of bill was postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON—Judiciary—A bill to repeal an act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky and others in this State, approved October 1st, 1861; and the vote being taken on the same was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardner, Gorriett, Gorin, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Grainger, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—14.

Same—A bill to amend section 9, chapter 42, of the Revised Statutes, title "Husband and Wife," requiring an oath from ministers of the Gospel before they are permitted to perform the marriage ceremony. The vote on the same was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Cochran, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardner, Gorriett, Gorin, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landram, McKenzie, Rife, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, J. D. Landram, Morrow, Prall and Wm. J. Worthington—12.

Mr. THOMAS offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall continue in force for two years only. Rejected. Mr. Lillard moved to amend the bill by striking out \$3,500 as salary of Judges of Court of Appeals, and inserting \$3,000; also, strike out \$2,500, as the salaries of the Circuit Judges, Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Mr. MCHENRY called for a division of the question. The question was first taken on striking out \$3,500. Adopted. The question was then taken on striking out \$2,500. Adopted. Mr. Bell moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected. Yeas 37; nays 54.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—To repeal an act creating a soldiers' relief fund for Bourbon county. Passed.

Mr. YOUNG—Agriculture and Manufacture—Providing pay for the heads of red foxes, wild cats, wolves and gray foxes. Placed in orders of the day.

Same—to repeal an act, entitled "An act for the protection of sheep in this Commonwealth." Recommended.

Special Order—The House then took up the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, entitled "An act to pardon all vote striking out \$2,500 as the salary of the Circuit Judges, Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, and Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Adopted. Mr. Bell moved to strike out \$2,500, and insert \$2,250. Rejected. The bill was then rejected. Yeas 45; nays 46.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the State Agent at Washington, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Order of the Day.—House bill to amend 13th article of the 27th chapter of the Revised Statutes, title "Courts." Said bill reads as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judge or Chancellor holding any court, when an action in equity or ordinary is reached on the docket of the court by a call of the docket, in which the Judge or Chancellor will not or cannot properly preside, to give place immediately to a special judge for the trial of such action, so that said action may be tried or otherwise disposed of in its turn on the docket: Provided, That if there should be a failure to provide a special judge in the mode now prescribed by law, the case shall stand continued until the next term, unless either party desire a change of venue; in which event, upon the desire of either party, the Judge or Chancellor shall, for the cause, upon the conditions, and in the mode now provided by law in cases of change of venue, order the change of venue to that county of an adjoining circuit most convenient for a speedy trial of the case.

Sec. 2. Any Judge or Chancellor failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of a special or substitute judge to have the orders of court made while he presides, read over in the presence of the members of the bar in attendance, and corrected, if necessary; after which the same shall be signed by such judge; and, until so signed, said orders shall have no validity.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The question being taken, the bill was passed. Yeas 57; nays 34.

Mr. WEBB—Privileges and Elections—To whom was referred the petition of A. J. Mershon, contesting the seat of G. W. Baldwin, made a majority report, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. STOUT presented a minority report in the same case, which was ordered to be printed, and made special order for same day.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz: Mr. CONKLIN—To prevent the dismissal of civil actions, on account of the wrongs complained of having been committed during the existence of martial law in this State or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Orders of the Day—The House took up the bill to repeal an act approved 22d February, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons," he, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. HARLAN proposed to amend the 1st section of the bill by adding the words, "but this repeal shall not effect pending actions." Adopted.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 46; nays 45.

House bill to appeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth," approved August 22d, 1862, requiring an additional oath for jurors. Passed. Yeas 57; nays 33.

House bill to appeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the penal laws," approved August 28th, 1862. Passed. Yeas 50; nays 39.

The vote to reconsider the bill rejected yesterday in relation to the salaries of Circuit and other Judges was reconsidered.

And then the House adjourned.

DECISION OF JUDGE JOHNSON IN THE CASE OF JOHN PALMER.—In the Louisville Circuit Court Judge Johnson delivered the following opinion and order relative to the indictment against Major-General John M. Palmer for enticing slaves from their masters:

An indictment was returned on this day, by the Grand Jury of Jefferson county, against Palmer, which charges him with aiding and assisting Ellen, a slave of S. R. Womack, to make her escape from her owner, in violation of the statutes of Kentucky, which declares such aiding and assisting a *felony*, and punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. The defendant, by his counsel, appeared in court, and moved the court to quash the indictment on several grounds, which were urged in argument. One point raised by counsel is con-

2. *Resolved*, That as this proposed amendment has been once acted upon by a previous General Assembly, it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that it has no right or authority to consider or vote upon this measure unless it shall be again passed and proposed by Congress.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That hereafter when the usual number of any bill, resolution, or other documents shall be ordered to be printed by this House for the use of the General Assembly, the Public Printer shall print 200 copies instead of 150.

Reports from Standing Committees—Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. LILLARD—Corporations—To amend 84, section 27, Revised Statutes Passed.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. STONE moved to reconsider the vote by which the same was passed. Which motion prevailed, and the consideration of bill was declared vacant, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. McDowell—Revised Statutes—To repeal an act, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent rebellion by citizens of Kentucky, and others in this State." Passed.

Mr. THOMSON vs. Allan, 1,000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority, were ordered to be printed.

A House bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of the Revised Statutes

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....7:45 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
Evening Express.....3:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.

FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.

Morning Express.....9:20 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Evening Express.....5:50 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES.	
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.	
Shelbyville, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.	
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly) 10:00 A. M.	
Office at Capital Hotel.	

On our first page will be found a condensed statement we have made from the Report of the Secretary of War, of affairs in his Department. The synopsis of the Report of Secretary McCulloch is from the New York Mercantile Journal and gives all points of interest, well stated.

Protest Against the Amendment.

We publish to-day the protest against the Constitutional Amendment offered in the lower House by the member from Breckinridge. This action on the part of this gentleman has rather surprised us as it does not accord with that wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship for which we have heretofore given him credit. He, with other Conservatives of his stamp, have opposed the passage of the Amendment. On that point their record is clear. The whole country understands now that Kentucky, as at present represented in her Legislature, condemns the Amendment as unconstitutional, tyrannical, subversive of state rights, and as flagrantly rebellious as the late Southern rebellion. But the country does not agree with Kentucky on these points. Her arguments in proof of all the ill which are to flow from the ratification of the Amendment have failed to convince any sister State in the Union of the existence in it of any ill.

Three-fourths of the States have ratified the Amendment. It would be the part of modesty now in Kentucky to accept the voice of the people as the voice of wisdom and loyalty. Or if modesty in politics is an unknown virtue, it would be the part of wisdom and justice to accept the decision of the majority of the people and to abide by their will, as in a republic—according to favorite Democratic doctrine, of the old style, of course—the majority should rule. But if from the morality of politics these two virtues have also been dropped, then let semi-virtue rule, quiet acquiescence, making the best of a bad bargain, especially when it cannot be helped.

But don't let us scold—protesting cannot do any good. For the last twelve months every Conservative breath has borne a protest, but it has not been listened to. If it could not change the minds of the people before ratification it can do no good after—if it could not save slavery when living it cannot resuscitate the dead; it cannot even shock into it a galvanic life for it is stone dead. Nothing remains but for the announcement of the ratification of the amendment to bury it out of our sight forever. And let Kentucky respond, "Amen."

Though it can do no good, protesting may work much harm. It will injure the State not only in her reputation abroad but in her interests at home. Instead of still resisting the decree of fate and thus strengthening the prejudice against the freedmen, it should be accepted and every means used to keep their favor and labor. Kentucky needs laborers and here they are at hand. They are suited for the needed work—are thoroughly at home in our fields and in our households and with our stock. And there is a mutual acquaintance springing from the close relation so long existing between master and slave which is itself a great addition to the worth of the laborer. Kentucky, consulting her own interests, should cease protesting now against that act by which her slaves are freed, and adapt herself as speedily as possible to their new condition.

The whole question of the right and wrong of the Amendment has been amply discussed. Now let it cease. When the announcement of its ratification is made by authority, that should be an end of controversy on the subject. All should go to work with a will, still to strengthen the bonds of the Union and to establish permanent peace and good will.

Repealing the Expatriation Act.

An act to repeal the Expatriation Act has been passed in each House of the Legislature. The original bill was to repeal without conditions or exceptions, but an amendment was offered in the Senate by Senator Landrum and in the House by Mr. Bell requiring the expatriated to take an oath of allegiance before being admitted again to the full rights of citizenship. The Amendment was adopted in the Senate by a majority of two votes, and was lost in the House.

Since the close of the rebellion gentlemen have grown very squeamish about this act. When it was raging they saw nothing unconstitutional in the act, nothing but what the safety of Kentucky required, nothing but what Kentucky traitors well merited. What is wrong about it now, then? The rebellion has terminated. But does this necessitate the wiping out from our legislation of every condemnation of treason and all punishment of traitors? Does it call for a turning of the tables upon the Union men of the State by permitting those who for four years have reviled in Kentucky blood and Ken-

tucky spoils to still carry on their persecutions at the ballot box? Though they murdered and robbed our citizens at will yet they have failed with the bullet, and now Conservatives, even victims themselves of their cruelty and rapacity, put the ballot in their hands and tell them to go on with their work.

True mercy is a noble attribute—a cringing before and fawning upon an enemy is the opposite. And this latter is the character of Conservative interference now with the Expatriation Act. When it was enacted guerrillas—for it is to them we allude in this article—had no vote, they were killing off voters and especially of the loyal kind. So they were playing into the hands of their sympathizing brethren, and the Expatriation Act could do them no harm, while the show of loyalty there was in advocating it would benefit these brethren. Enough of the loyal men, though, were not killed off—
their expression at the ballot box last summer was a trumpet blast in the ears of Conservatives, and they need more voters. In their need they turn to these thousands of guerrillas who have been desolating their State and homes, and, by a repeal of the Expatriation Act, ask for their assistance in keeping them in place and power. Is not their conduct despicable? That gallant soldier who well knows these miscreants, Col. Wolford, and others of his stamp protested against this fawning upon their old foes. But it was of no avail, for in the scale between political power, and honor, patriotism and true manliness, the Conservative influence is thrown with the former.

The spirit revealed in the repealing of this Act does not speak well for the loyalty or wisdom of our State. Those rebels who went out of the State and boldly cast their lot with the Confederacy and have now returned to their homes acknowledging defeat and allegiance, may be entrusted with the privileges of citizenship. But those who remained at home as spies, to murder and rob and to furnish supplies and hiding places to guerrillas, can no more be trusted now than then. And to entrust them now with power is to reward treason and punish loyalty. This probably, however, is the reason many have for so doing.

"Pica" vs. Observer and Reporter.

The Lexington Conservative organ, in noticing the debate of Monday in the Senate on Senator Benton's resolution to take up and consider the question of repealing all laws relating to slavery in this Commonwealth, in consequence of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, makes quite a blunder. It says that "Conservative speakers expressed their readiness to undertake such Legislation as might be found necessary and proper immediately on the receipt of official information that the Amendment had been ratified by the requisite number of States." Senator Gorin expressed such an opinion. But it was not so with the other senators who took part in the debate.

As Senator Helm objects to what we said respecting his remarks on this subject we will give an extract from a letter to the Louisville Democrat. No one can doubt "Pica's"—the correspondent—Conservatism. He is continually on the watch to detect a peg on which to hang some complaint against the Government. And when he can find others of his way of thinking he is very apt to represent them correctly. He says that Senator Cochran "opposed the resolution because no notification of the ratification of the amendment had been received, General Palmer to the contrary notwithstanding—because, if such notification were received, it did not follow that such legislation must be adopted; denied the power of any number of States to so amend the Constitution as to swallow up and absorb the rights expressly reserved to the States by the Federal Constitution, among which is the right to regulate each State for itself its own domestic concerns, which embraces the question of slavery—condemned the rebellion of the Southern States—had drawn his sword to suppress it. It was an attempt to override the Constitution. All attempts to trample upon that instrument were rebellion, and the action of the Southern people in attempting to do so was no more flagrantly rebellious than the attempt now being made by the dominant party to destroy the efficacy of that instrument."

Here Senator Cochran, according to Pica's representation, denounces the attempt to enforce the Constitutional Amendment as rebellion, flagrant as that of the South. He said nothing of taking proper measures to place the State in accord with the provisions of that Amendment, while the tenor of his remarks held forth a plainly contrary inference. "Pica" further says that Senator Helm reiterated and endorsed the position of the Senator from Shelby. We believe Pica's report to be correct. The character of the debate on Senator Benton's resolution revealed no readiness to accept the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. It rather favored the opposing and assertion of State rights against the national law.

Resolved, That the right to regulate the elective franchise is not conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, but is reserved to the States, and the States alone can declare who shall not exercise and enjoy that right.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions in relation to the reconstruction of the States in rebellion against the United States, which resolutions were recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, are revolutionary and treasonable in their character, and that the passage of a law by Congress of the United States, indicated in said resolutions, would be utterly destructive of State rights and State sovereignty, and of our republican form of government, and would convert the American Union into a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That we deprecate as fully and completely said resolutions as does His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed and instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our Senators be directed and instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to present said copies to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN reported the following protest, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have been informed, in a proclamation which issued from the Headquarters of Gen. Palmer, commanding in the Department of this Commonwealth, that the requisite number of States having voted in favor of it, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, and that slavery no longer exists in Kentucky. Against this announcement and against this mutilation of the Constitution, we, the members of the General Assembly of Ken-

Treason at a Premium.

The lower House of the Legislature passed an act yesterday morning repealing an act to punish disloyal and treasonable practices, approved February 22, 1864. This act has especial reference to "guerrillas, robbers, bandits, or armed bands," engaged in "destroying or injuring lives and property in this State." This lower House repeals, and receives and invites back all "guerrillas, robbers and bandits," to a full participation in the government of the State. We venture to assert that a greater outrage has never been committed on the people of Kentucky.

We protest against the amendment, because Kentucky is the only State affected by it to the loss of slave property, and it therefore operates unequally and unjustly upon her interests.

We protest against it, because Kentucky,

before the people of the nation, earnestly and solemnly protest.

We protest against the proclamation of the General commanding as a piece of presumption. Martial law having been removed from the State, all information of national action should be communicated to the people of the State by the Executive officer thereof, who no doubt will, at the proper time, give them the necessary information.

We protest against the amendment, because Kentucky is the only State affected by it to the loss of slave property, and it therefore operates unequally and unjustly upon her interests.

We protest against it, because Kentucky, having exhibited her devotion to the Government and proved her loyalty by furnishing nearly ninety thousand soldiers for the war against the rebellion, whose prowess was unsurpassed by those of any other State, should have been trusted with the disposition of a question so vitally affecting her material interests.

We protest against it, because it is destructive of our original plan of government in the distribution of powers to the States and the nation. It is an unconstitutional interference with vested rights and the private affairs of the people of the State. It is a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, at the expense of the States.

For these and other causes, we protest against the amendment, and appeal to the sober second thought of the people, not for redress of wrong, for we are without remedy, but for the restoration of the rights of States.

Explanation from Ex Gov. Helm.

We have received the following account of Senator Helm's remarks on Monday last on the resolution offered by Senator Benton. The Senator's version differs somewhat from ours. We thought we had taken down his remarks as he uttered them, but not wishing to do any injustice to the Senator we published the version, which he furnishes us.

On the resolution of inquiry as to the property of repealing all laws in relation to slavery offered by Senator Benton, the Senator announced that the constitutional amendment soon be announced.

The Senator from Hardin, Mr. Helm, thought the inquiry premature. When that annunciation shall be made he was ready to cooperate with the Senator in the passage of laws suited to the condition of the colored population. Whilst he held that slavery we held by the State of Kentucky under the reserved powers of the States, and that no number of States could deprive a State of one of her reserved powers without the consent of the people of that State, he was ready to yield obedience until the question could in some form be settled as the law of the land.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Benton said the Senator from Hardin was preparing to raise the standard of rebellion against the authority of the general government, to which the Senator from Hardin replied: His opinion of the true theory of the government was that the general government was created by the people of the States and was vested with limited and specific powers. In this view I hold my first allegiance to the general government in all acts consistent with its legitimate and constitutional authority. In legislating on this floor as a Senator regulating the domestic affairs of the State, or the performance of any act especially as signed to the Legislature, I hold my allegiance and duty is to the State of Kentucky. If in the performance of that duty an edict shall come from any federal authority directing the manner in which I shall discharge that duty, I would treat such edict or command with that manly contempt and indifference which would become the dignity of a Kentucky Senator. If this would be rebellion against the federal authority the Senator can make the most of it. But as I am no man for war, or the shedding of blood, I wish the Senator to understand that my rebellion will be limited to a tongue or paper fight.

Senator Helm then said, we have information equally authoritative, that in counting the States which had ratified the proposed Amendment, several States had been counted which were lately in rebellion and those States had been denied representation on the floor of Congress. The President in his Message conceded to Congress the exclusive right to judge of the qualification of its members. So far as we have information through the papers it seems manifest that there is a majority of the members of the dominant party who hold to the opinion that those States are now held as a conquered foreign country and ought to be so regarded and treated. For that or some other cause, their relations to the general government had been disturbed in such manner as to justify a denial of representation on the floor of Congress.

The President dissents from that opinion, and I am ready to be with the Senator from Kenton in sustaining the President. But the President seems to think he has exhausted his power. Now I present for the consideration of the Senator this view of the subject. Suppose Congress persists in its refusal to allow those States representation on the floor of Congress. Will not that fact present a serious embarrassment in the way of the President and Secretary in making official proclamation of the ratification? The two departments of the government differ on this vital question. Will the Executive department make haste to announce the ratification and thus present to the American people the singular political anomaly of one department acting under law proclaiming those States as holding such relations to the government as enable them to assist in changing the Constitution, the supreme law, whilst the other department persists in their opposition to their right to participate in the ordinary legislation under the Constitution. Let us await the final result of this conflict of opinion.

Resolved, That the right to regulate the elective franchise is not conferred on the General Government by the Constitution, but is reserved to the States, and the States alone can declare who shall not exercise and enjoy that right.

Resolved, That the joint resolutions in relation to the reconstruction of the States in rebellion against the United States, which resolutions were recently passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, are revolutionary and treasonable in their character, and that the passage of a law by Congress of the United States, indicated in said resolutions, would be utterly destructive of State rights and State sovereignty, and of our republican form of government, and would convert the American Union into a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That we deprecate as fully and completely said resolutions as does His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed and instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the various States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that our Senators be directed and instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to present said copies to both Houses of Congress.

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The House Committees.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says, there is no more than the usual amount of swearing from disappointed aspirants about the composition of the House committees. Thad. Stevens, whose pernicious financial views were thought to be dangerous, is put off the Ways and Means Committee, but he is at the head of the Appropriation Committee, which his friends claim still carries the lead of the House with it.

Kasson and Blow, from the Ways and Means, go with him. Garfield is transferred

from the Military Affairs Committee to a higher place on the Ways and Means, at Secretary McCulloch's request, and, in accordance with his own desires, John A. Bingham, whose friends had expected him to have a place on his old committee, the Judiciary, is left off altogether, but at Secretary Stanton's request, he is put on the Committee on Military Affairs, on account of his familiarity with the policy of the Department concerning arbitrary arrests, the trial of the conspirators, and that class of subjects. There seems now to be a general acquiescence in the retention of Dawes at the head of the Election Committee. Raymond's friends are disappointed at the disposal made of him, but Raymond himself says he is entirely satisfied. There is dissatisfaction among some with the composition of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and for this reason one of its members, Thos. J. Davis, of New York, asked to be and was excused by the House.

FRANKFORT
ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the

CAPITAL HOTEL,

on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

GEO. W. MONROE, Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD.

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Fine Groceries,

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BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.,

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&c., &c., &c.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACOB GILTNER, stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court, for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Giltner has fled from justice, and is now going at large,

Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jacob Giltner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Clay County within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23 day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 5. 3m.

THE PLACE TO BUY

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

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We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equalled by few and surpassed by none.

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MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended
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WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
removed their establishment three doors below
their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confe-
tioneary Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at
their new stand, where they will continue to car-
ry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will warrant their work
to give satisfaction, both as to its execution
and the charges made for it.

Dec. 5. 3m.

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Family Paper in the Union.”

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The best Family Paper published in the
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Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned
for itself a right to its title “A JOURNAL OF
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This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our
future historians will enrich themselves out of
HARPER'S Weekly long after writers and painters,
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gelist.

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Traveler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.

The publishers have perfected a system of
mailing by which they can supply the Magazine
and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to re-
ceive their periodicals directly from the office of
Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of
getting up Clubs will be supplied with a hand-
some pictorial Show-bill on application.

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Aug. 25, 1865

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March 16, 1863-4t.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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April 18, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tendered his
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Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865.

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